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THE RENT SCANDAL
 RENT gouging as it has been practiced in this and other cities during the last three years represents war profiteering extended far beyond the war and to the very limits of human endurance. The survey just completed by the Housing Association merely provides added proof to show that the profiteers are a limited class engaged ruthlessly in specialized work.

Thus in regions where real estate has been held by legitimate investors, rents while they were increased, did not reach the high limits recorded in areas in course of development, where the better and sale of dwellings are common and where emergency profits sometimes could be very large. The study of housing in West Philadelphia, therefore, revealed the profiteer at his worst.

Cases were found in which, while the house shortage was most acute, one dwelling passed from owner to owner half a dozen times in that many months, turning a fat profit to each change. So far as the record goes it suggests no constructive work done by the speculators, who entered the game merely to achieve an advantage that ready money gave them at the expense of people without means but in desperate need of living quarters.

It is easy to say that this was a heinous practice. It was. But had there not been other profiteers higher up who combined to put a virtual stop to building operations by inflation of the price of raw material there would have been no field for the more ruthless gamblers in real estate. The big profiteers were responsible for most of the damage done by the little ones.

Had a way been found to put them out of business the people in this city would now have more money in the savings banks, the population of Philadelphia would be larger than it is, and the health of the community, impaired in many quarters by inadequate housing, would be better.

In the future a way will have to be found to deal with monopolists who are the chief profiteers, even if another Eighteenth Amendment is necessary.

A HYPHENATE BLOC
 A HYPHENATE bloc, now seemingly in process of secret organization by alienated groups in this country, would be a good thing in Washington. It would show a good many Congressmen who have turned to serve classes rather than the country where they are drifting toward Government by Farmer-Americans and Labor-Americans, Capitalist-Americans and Manufacturer-Americans. If we ourselves lose respect for the essential principle of our Government why should we expect aliens to be more sensitive or more patriotic?

NATIVE PENNSYLVANIANS
 MORE than 75 per cent of the population of Pennsylvania was born within the boundaries of the Commonwealth, according to the recently compiled figures of the last census. It would be interesting to know how many citizens of other States were born in Pennsylvania.

The great migratory period came to a close many years ago, but there is still a constant influx of population from one State to another. There are 131,000 persons born in New York who are living in this State and 84,000 native Marylanders, 82,000 Virginians, 80,000 Jerseys and 75,000 Ohioans. It has been easy for them to move across the border. Native Pennsylvanians have gone into these States to live and they have gone into the West also. How many hundred thousand of them there are no one knows, but there certainly are enough to fill a big city.

The water-born population of even the newest States is increasing all the time, but the proportion born in other States is, of course, much larger than that in Pennsylvania. We have a settled, homogeneous population, with a comparatively small foreign element. In spite of the years of immigration the foreign-born number only 10 per cent of the total population, and they are being assimilated so rapidly that their children are hardly distinguishable from the children of native parents.

ADORNING HORRORS
 NOT without a gesture of complacent pride the prison authorities in New York have announced the formal opening of the new deathhouse at Sing Sing. The jail officials have some right to boast. The new building in which the electric chair stands is elaborate, efficient and significantly large.

It is explained that many of the disagreeable features of the old establishment of the little green door have been eliminated. Thus it will no longer be possible for condemned men to see one of their number marched away through the narrow corridor toward the execution chamber, nor will it be possible for them to hear every sound—even the hard breathing of witnesses—through a matchboard wall. A real deathhouse—a deathhouse of Sing Sing! There is plenty of room in it and three specially furnished and isolated cells for women!

If anything could be more gruesome than the administration of the electric chair by electricity it is the persistent efforts of zealous and unimaginative prison officials and legislators to make the legal killing of human beings seem somehow painless. The very perfection of the Sing Sing deathhouse will make it all the more revolting to a national mind. If any considerable number of people could be assembled to witness a hanging in the electric chair there would be such an outcry against present forms of capital punishment as would either force the abolition of the death penalty or compel a return to the older-fashioned but more merciful rope.

The execution chamber near Bellefonte, erected as a unit of the new Western Penitentiary, is modern in design. It is sup-

THERE IS A BETTER WAY THAN TRADING TREES FOR ENGINES
 But the Currency Plan of Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison Would Be a Much Worse Way

IT WOULD be difficult to find two better equipped technical experts in the United States than Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison.

What Mr. Ford does not know about the manufacture of automobiles no one else knows. And Mr. Edison knows as much about the laws that govern the operation of electricity as any one has discovered.

Both of these gentlemen are admirable citizens, kind-hearted, well-meaning and beloved by their friends. The advice which induces Mr. Ford to send his people ship to Europe was teaching. Here was a man of great wealth who wanted to do what he could to bring the war to an end. In the innocence of his heart he thought all that was necessary was to send a delegation to Europe to tell the fighting nations that war is a horrid thing and that they ought to cooperate in their differences and let the boys go home for Christmas. Such infantile faith in the goodness of humanity was sublime. But it became ridiculous when it was acted upon. And it was an extremely pitiful thing at the time the hearts of the nation behind it were torn.

Mr. Ford has lately been exhibiting the limitation of his mind in another direction. He wants to revolutionize the monetary system of the country by issuing currency based on units of energy in super-power plants. He thinks that this is a better way than basing currency on gold. Mr. Edison seems to agree with him, for he has sent out a list of questions to bankers and economists throughout the country intended to force them into an admission that currency based on units of energy and on farm products in Government warehouses is much better than currency based on gold.

There is nothing new in the state of mind indicated by Mr. Edison's questions. The whole matter has been threshed out twice during the last fifty years, but Mr. Edison does not seem to be aware of it.

The first time was in the years immediately following the Civil War, when specie payments had been suspended because the Government did not have gold enough with which to redeem its notes. Greenbacks were issued. They were the promise of the Government to pay the holder in gold, or whatever the sum might be, on demand. They circulated freely and they were not redeemed.

A lot of amateur economists began to urge that greenbacks be made the permanent currency of the country. They insisted that the credit of the Government was good enough to justify its issuing such currency as was needed and to keep issuing it in increasing volume to meet the demands of business.

These people did not know what money is, nor what trade is. If they had known they would not have believed in the economic fallacy of greenbackism.

All trade is barter, more or less direct. Samuel Van Hook, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has lately illustrated this in his transactions with Poland. He sold to that country a lot of locomotives and accepted payment in standing timber because the country had no money the value of which was admitted in the rest of the world. He then sold the standing timber to customers in France and accepted for it money that could be used in his business in the United States.

The experience of centuries has proved that it is much more convenient to trade trees for gold and gold for locomotives than to make the exchange of one article commodity for another. Gold is used as a third commodity used for convenience in exchanging two other commodities, and paper currency is nothing more than a promise of payment to pay gold to the bearer on demand.

When the Government has the gold the paper and the coin pass current for the same value, but when the supply of gold in possession of the Government is small and the ability of the Government to pay its notes is doubtful the paper currency depreciates in value. This is what the paper currency of France and Germany and Italy and Russia did in the last few years. It was measured by the American dollar, which is measured by the American gold, which is measured by the American gold because the Government has gold enough to pay its notes on demand.

"We cannot expect the United States should have a currency based on the security of units of energy," a super-scientist an organization, says Mr. Edison suggests. What would the note asked for be? A unit of energy is not a convenient commodity for use as a barter. A banker who wanted \$700,000 to meet an obligation in Europe could not refuse Government notes to the Treasury Department and get the equivalent in units of energy and send it to Europe.

The suggestion that certificates be issued to farmers who had deposited farm products in "microfilm concrete sectional warehouses" is as futile as that currency be based on the unit of energy. The Populists in the nineties of the last century were urging this kind of "currency reform" and just as the folly of greenbackism was demonstrated by three years earlier the folly of currency based on farm products became apparent, and after Populists and Democrats in their course the gold standard was adopted with the approval of both the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Neither Mr. Edison nor Mr. Ford seems to understand the nature of trade or the function of money. If they did they would not be trying to do the exploded fallacy of paper currency. They would be giving their attention to the subjects which they have mastered. The bankers are wise enough to refrain from telling Mr. Edison how to apply electricity to a new use and the economists are too well aware of their limitation to give advice to Mr. Ford about the construction of an automobile.

THE LIBERTY BELL MYSTERY
 Curator Jordan Says Two Bells Exactly Alike Were Cast—What Became of the Second?—St. Augustine Church Story

By GEORGE NOX MCMAIN

WILFRED JORDAN tells me a most interesting story.

As curator of Independence Hall, a student and a historian, Mr. Jordan is the repository of a vast amount of interesting information.

The results of many of his investigations regarding relics, mementoes and the history of Colonial days have never appeared in print.

Such is the case with reference to some new facts about the Liberty Bell.

Rather I should say "the other Liberty Bell."

As it now appears there were two of them.

Perhaps the lady in California who wrote to Mayor Moore about a bogus Liberty Bell had some ground for her inquiry.

One, the object of patriotic adoration, hangs in its ornamental framework in Independence Hall.

What about the other Liberty Bell?

That is the mystery.

IT IS a historical fact which I do not believe has ever got into print before," said Mr. Jordan.

"There were two identical State House Bells."

"The first is preserved in Independence Hall, our Liberty Bell, being the third casting of the original metal as first imported from England."

"A second bell, almost identical as to size, shape and wording with the first was cast in England, and for by the Colonial Assembly and shipped to Philadelphia."

The curator elaborated this intensely interesting historical statement with the following remarkable explanation:

"THE Province of Pennsylvania not being able to supply a bell of the proportions needed for the tower of the State House, on October 16, 1751, a bell was ordered made in England of about 2000 pounds weight, with the following inscription in part:

"Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Levit. XXV, 10."

"This first American casting, Mr. Jordan points out, was also a faulty one, and Pass & Stow, the founders, asked permission to cast it the second time.

"This permission was granted and the third casting was the first that the Liberty Bells as we have it today," said Mr. Jordan.

"Those in charge of the State House, however, were dubious as to Pass & Stow's ability to produce a good bell.

"As far as the second bell, a second bell was ordered by the Assembly in England to be as nearly identical with the first as possible."

"THE bell duly arrived at Philadelphia in 1751.

"In the meantime Pass & Stow had produced in the third casting a satisfactory bell which was accepted and paid for at a cost of 109 1/2 lbs.

"It was the arrival of the second English bell which caused the difference of opinion as to the acceptability of it.

"It was admitted, in comparing the second English casting with that of Pass & Stow, that the difference in comparing them was not in the metal but in the casting.

"The controversy resulted in an order by the Assembly, dated August 13, 1751, to retain both bells.

"As far as I have been able to ascertain," Mr. Jordan said, "our American bell continued to be used in Independence Hall.

"There is a well-known tradition that the Liberty Bell was buried in a sand pit along the Delaware River somewhere this side of Trenton just before the British occupied Philadelphia.

"History proves that the State House Bell was secreted in Allentown during this period.

"There was a second State House Bell. What became of it?"

"Who can answer Curator Jordan's question?"

THE present bell in the cupola of Independence Hall was presented by Henry Schuylkill in 1783.

It was cast on April 22 of that year, and on July Fourth it was rung for the first time.

An interesting fact connected with the present bell is that its metal is doubly historic.

It is composed of a mixture of 78 per cent Lake Superior copper and 22 per cent tin.

With these was included metal taken from the cannon used by the British and Americans in the War for Independence.

Some metal from a cannon used by the United States forces in the Mexican War and by the Confederates and the Union Army at the battle of Vicksburg.

Mr. Seybert was an ardent spiritualist.

One of the stories connected with the bell is that the spirit of the mother of the donor directed him, through a medium, to have the bell cast in the manner in which it was.

It was not to be rung until one minute after midnight of July 2, 1876.

Cast by Menckly & Kimberly, of Troy, N. Y., it was necessary to test the tone and metal quality by the ringing of the bell.

This was a violation of the spirit's instruction through the medium, and when he heard of it Mr. Seybert became greatly enraged.

"Our hospitals, too, require a large number of nurses as supervisors and instructors, while social service activities, factories and charitable institutions are utilizing the services of nurses in constantly increasing numbers. It is thus apparent that only a very small proportion of those whom our training schools graduate each year actually engage in private nursing for any extended period, and therefore, it is not strange so few of them are available.

High Cost of Nursing
 "Nurses who have spent three years in training and who have acquired a high degree of technical skill are worth and can command a fee for their services which grows rather beyond the reach of families of moderate means in ordinary cases of illness. In cases where surgical operations are performed, or in serious illness, wages are usually found to meet the expense involved. That means an expense of approximately \$100 a week for the services of a day and a night nurse are required, as is usual in cases of a serious character.

"In the cases of patients suffering from minor illnesses or long-lasting disease, the problem is a more difficult one to the family of average means.

"In many such instances the nature of the service required by the invalid is not of such character as to require an attendant with the high degree of technical training that the registered nurse possesses; yet the patient must either employ a registered nurse at a salary which, while entirely fair when measured by the ability of the nurse, is decidedly disproportionate to the services required by the patient, or else attempt to secure the services of some kindly but untrained person who has usually drifted into nursing because of the lack of any other means of securing a livelihood. It is rare,

UNCLE JOE CANNON'S FAREWELL
 Sent in windows on London streets through which Princess Mary's wedding procession will pass are being sold for \$75 apiece. This arouses the suspicion by a lot of people of money who are anxious to get rid of and should prove an encouragement to sell them without stock.

Heipich of Oklahoma, objected to the payment of \$5000 to the Japanese Government as compensation to the family of a man killed in Hawaii on the ground that a Japanese man with a white face, of whom it takes to sustain a white person, and that \$1000 would be enough. That man is in the House. He ought to be in the diplomatic service.

CRIMP IN BANDITRY
 The Pennsylvania State Police Department commences wireless signaling. The local police are not yet equipped to cooperate, but equipment may come later. Locally there might be virtue in a scheme recently suggested in New York. The moment police headquarters was notified of a hold-up the touching of a button would automatically light red lamps at every crossing within a mile of operation. The traffic policeman would know that all traffic should carefully scrutinize the occupants of every automobile before permitting them to pass. It would either put a crimp in the quick getaway of the crook or quickly identify him.

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High Cost of Nursing
 "Nurses who have spent three years in training and who have acquired a high degree of technical skill are worth and can command a fee for their services which grows rather beyond the reach of families of moderate means in ordinary cases of illness. In cases where surgical operations are performed, or in serious illness, wages are usually found to meet the expense involved. That means an expense of approximately \$100 a week for the services of a day and a night nurse are required, as is usual in cases of a serious character.

"In the cases of patients suffering from minor illnesses or long-lasting disease, the problem is a more difficult one to the family of average means.

"In many such instances the nature of the service required by the invalid is not of such character as to require an attendant with the high degree of technical training that the registered nurse possesses; yet the patient must either employ a registered nurse at a salary which, while entirely fair when measured by the ability of the nurse, is decidedly disproportionate to the services required by the patient, or else attempt to secure the services of some kindly but untrained person who has usually drifted into nursing because of the lack of any other means of securing a livelihood. It is rare,



NOW MY IDEA IS THIS!
 Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

DR. G. HARLAN WELLS
 On Educating Sufficient Nurses

IT IS difficult today for a person of opinion to get a competent nurse in case of illness, but it is almost impossible for a person of moderate means, says Dr. G. Harlan Wells, clinical professor of medicine at Hahnemann Medical College.

"This situation," said Dr. Wells, "actually exists in Philadelphia today—a city long noted as a center of medical education and with more hospitals and nurses' training schools in proportion to its size than any other city in the United States.

"Every family in the city is directly affected by this situation, and the time is at hand when the physicians, the nurses and the public in general should insist that such changes be made in our system of educating nurses as will provide an adequate supply to meet our institutional and private needs.

Causes of the Deficiency
 "There are several causes for the decreasing number of competent nurses available for private work, of which the following are the principal:

"A young woman must have had one or two years of high school work before she is permitted to enroll as a student nurse in an accredited training school.

"None three months of preparation outlined by the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for the Registration of Nurses covers three full years, and the course of instruction, both in the theoretical and practical aspects, is of such character as to make unusual demands upon both the mental and the physical capacity of the student nurse.

"During these three years the student nurse receives from the hospital her room, meals, laundry and a small financial compensation which averages \$10 a month. She must provide her own uniforms, clothing, books, etc., and a large proportion of those young women who have no means of support outside of their own earnings are, therefore, frequently deterred from entering the training schools.

Many Nurses Marry
 "Fourth, only a small proportion of the nurses graduating each year are found engaged in private nursing. The experience in the education and the experience they acquire in dealing with human nature in all its aspects seem to render the trained nurse unusually attractive to the stern sex, and a large proportion of them marry within three years after their graduation and give up their professional work.

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indeed, that any of the so-called "practical" nurses have had any instruction whatever in the fundamentals of modern nursing, and, therefore, only a small proportion of them can be relied upon to perform even the simplest duties requiring technical knowledge.

"The remedy for the present lack of competent nurses is for our hospitals and training schools to provide a one-year course where young women can be trained to act as "practical" nurses.

"The entrance requirements for such a course should be the equivalent of a grammar-school education; the scope of the instruction given should include the general hygiene of patients, preparation of foods for the sick, the proper administration of medicine, recording the temperature, pulse and respiration and modern antiseptic technique.

"Any intelligent woman can be made practically proficient along these lines in the course of one year.

Assisting Regular Nurses
 "The scope of the work of nurses so trained would be to assist the registered nurses in the care of operative or other cases of serious character; to administer to convalescents or to patients suffering from the milder disorders, and to relieve registered nurses engaged in social or other charitable activities of much routine work engaged in that they may be more profitably engaged in duties requiring a higher degree of technical and professional skill.

"Above all, it would render available for persons of limited means the services of a group of young women with sufficient technical training to comply with the practical needs of the patients of the physician in a large proportion of the cases of ordinary illness at a cost which would adequately compensate the nurse and, at the same time, would not impose an undue financial burden upon the invalid."

What Do You Know?

- Who was Sir Horace Plunkett?
- Name the author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
- What was "The Wizard of the North?"
- Who is the poet laureate of England?
- What is "swaggy"?
- Name three dramatists.
- What is meant by "fortissimo" in music?
- Who is the composer of "Tosca" and "The Bohemian Soldier"?
- What is the source of the story?
- What is meant by "brunnage"?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- General Alvaro Obregon is the President of Mexico.
- A treaty or agreement, treaty, compact or compact between two or more individuals.
- The City of Elms is the nickname of New Haven.
- Gerald Griffin (1850-1846), an Irish dramatist and novelist, wrote "The Romance of the Irish" and "The Irish in the last century."
- Johann Strauss was the waltz king, composer of the "Blue Danube," composer of many other famous waltzes, "Sautons" and other operas, "The Quixote," "The Bohemian Soldier," "Don Juan" and other symphonies. Strauss is the composer of "The Blue Danube" and other light operas.
- Okum is the material obtained from untwisting and picking into loose fiber untwisted rayon. It is used for calculating remains in bones.
- A cantata is a musical composition written for solo voices, concerted numbers or chorus. It is less formal than an opera. Religious cantatas are usually treated in oratorio and secular cantatas differ from the opera in that it is an action. The cantatas are usually presented without scenery, costume.
- "The Duchess" was the pen name used by Mrs. Hungerford, who wrote many popular novels of English and Irish life.
- It is said that bobbed hair originated in the times of the French Revolution as a mark of sympathy for the victims of the guillotine, whose hair was cut short before execution.
- Henry "Bob" Lodge of Massachusetts is the Republican leader in the United States Senate.

HUMANISMS
 By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

AROUND the Committee on Indian Affairs in Congress it is not an unusual sight to see delegations of stolid abolitionists from the West waiting with infinite patience to be heard on some matter of legislation which affects them. There are many quaint stories of incidents that have occurred about this committee, but probably the most amusing is that of Quahk Parker, chief of the Comanches, who often used to visit Washington.

This same committee of Congress made it unlawful for any Indian to have more than one wife, but the Indians paid little attention to the law. Quahk, being questioned, admitted that members of his tribe had plural wives. He was admonished to go home and tell them that this condition of affairs must no longer exist; that the soldiers' wives should be sent home to their parents. When next he appeared before the committee the following conversation took place:

"Did you tell your bucks that they must have but one wife, Parker?" asked the chairman.

"Yes," said Parker, "me tell 'em."

"Did they get rid of the extra wives?"

"Yes, all gone," answered the chief.

"But," urged the chairman, "I am told that you yourself have six wives, Parker."

"Yes," said Parker, "one got sick and died. Now, this will not do, Parker," admonished the chairman. "You have got to get rid of the extra wives. You go home and tell them to leave. Send them back to the parents. Tell them to go home."

The old Indian sat a moment in silence, then spoke.

"You tell 'em," he said.

The refugees, says Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who recently spent six weeks in Russia, are the most valuable asset of that unfortunate nation.

In Russia, he continues, intellectual life is dead. To be known as an intellectual is to court death. Most educated people have already been murdered. One puts himself under suspicion if he gives evidence of learning. Books have largely disappeared. The few newspapers are run for Bolshevik propaganda purposes.

Edison McGrath fought in the Civil War and has for fifty years been an employe of the Treasury Department in Washington.

Not long ago he stood outside that department closing time and watched a unit itself of its multitude of employes, many up quite extensively of young girls drawn into Government service from all points of the compass. Huddled, shivering, stockinged were many of them young women, so representative of the fairest that has resulted from a collaboration of nature and art that editors can find nothing to compete with them as magazine covers.

A friend of Edison McGrath's approached him and asked him why he lingered.

McGrath explained that he was engaged in the well-known occupation of watching them go by.

"How old are you?" asked his friend.

"Eighty-seven," articulated McGrath, clearly and deliberately.

"Then, as an after-thought, and intensely through clenched teeth:

"GOD, DURN IT!"

Back in 1917, out in Lewiston, Idaho, a region sometimes called Borahland, there was a young bank cashier named Fred S. Shepherd who went to his boss and said to him that he believed that he, the cashier, had got about all out of that community that it had to offer him. He was going to look for a bigger field.

Shepherd had made something of a reputation for himself in campaigning, through the American Bankers' Association for more sympathetic co-operation on the part of individual banks with the Federal Reserve System.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States was at that time looking for a manager of its field service. Shepherd went and got the job at twice the money he had been getting. He made a go of it, made powerful friends in many cities.

The other day the American Bankers' Association found itself in need of an executive manager, some one to operate an organization composed of 24,000 banks. Shepherd seemed just the man. He was offered the post on a basis that again doubled his pay.

He did a bank cashier in a Western town, with millions and the courage to strike ailed, go far in a brief five years.